



How to fear Allah

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In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful



Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu,

We pray that this message reaches you
in good health and imaan.

On behalf of our AMAU Academy team, we would like
to present to you these compiled notes that we have
prepared to make your journey with us a lot easier.

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May Allah make our paths toward seeking
beneficial knowledge easy and kindle our hearts
with sincerity and gratefulness
towards Him.

Jazakumullahu Khayran



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The Fruits of Fearing Allāh

Glossary

جَلَّ لَهُ
جَلَّ

| جل جلاله | Jalla Jalāluhu

Allah the Most Exalted

وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ سَلَامٌ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

| صلى الله عليه وسلم | Sallāllāhu Alayhi Wa Sallam

Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

| رضي الله عنه | RadiAllahu `anhu

May Allah be pleased with him

رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
رَحْمَةُ

| رحمه الله | Rahimahullah

May Allah have mercy upon him



The Meaning of Khawf

Chapter One

In the Arabic language, Khawf comes from the three letters

ف

و

خ

It is said:

"خَافَهُ، يَخَافُهُ، خُوفًاً، وَخَيْفًاً، وَمَخَافَةً، وَالْأَمْرُ مِنْهُ: خَفٌّ. وَمِنْهُ: التَّخْوِيفُ، وَالْإِخَافَةُ، وَالتَّخَوُفُ. وَالنَّعْتُ: خَائِفٌ، وَهُوَ الرَّجُلُ الْفَرِزُعُ"

It indicates when a person is scared.

1 Allāh ﷺ says:

﴿إِنَّمَا ذَلِكُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ يُخَوِّفُ أُولَئِكَهُ﴾

"That is only Satan who frightens [you] of his supporters."

Surah Al-'Imrān: 175

This is what has been mentioned by Ibn Manzūr in Lisān al-'Arab.

2 Also, a people who are scared, as Allāh ﷺ says:

﴿وَادْعُوهُ خُوفًاً وَطَمَعًا﴾

"And call upon Him with hope and fear."

Surah Al-A'rāf: 56

Meaning; fearful of His punishment, hoping in His reward.

Technically, the word Khawf is the shaking of the heart due to fear that something it dislikes may happen to it or losing that which it loves.

There are many meaning that the word Khawf has come in the Qur'ān:

1 Killing or death

Allāh ﷺ says:

﴿إِذَا جَاءَهُمْ أَمْرٌ مِنَ الْأَمْنِ أَوِ الْخُوفِ أَذَاعُوا بِهِ﴾

"And when they hear news of security or killing, they publicise it."

Surah An-Nisā: 83

﴿وَلَنَبْلُونَكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ مِنَ الْخُوفِ﴾

"We will certainly test you with a touch of fear [i.e. death]."

Surah Al-Baqarah: 155

2 Fighting

Allāh ﷺ says:

﴿فَإِذَا جَاءَ الْخُوفُ رَأَيْتُهُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَيْكَ تَدْوُرُ أَعْيُنُهُمْ كَالَّذِي يُغْشَى عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْمَوْتِ فَإِذَا ذَهَبَ الْخُوفُ سَلَقُوكُمْ بِالسِّنَةِ حِدَادِ﴾

"When fear comes [i.e. fighting], you see them staring at you with their eyes rolling like someone in the throes of death. But once the danger is over, they slash you with razor-sharp tongues"

Surah Al-Ahzāb: 19

3

A matter happening which a person did not want

Allāh ﷺ says:

1

﴿فَمَنْ خَافَ مِنْ مُوْصِ جَنَفًا أَوْ إِثْمًا﴾

“But if one fears from the bequeather [some] error or sin”

Surah Al-Baqarah: 182

2

﴿إِلَّا أَنْ يَخَافَا أَلَا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ﴾

“unless the couple fears not being able to keep within the limits of Allah”

Surah Al-Baqarah: 229

3

﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَةَ﴾

“And if you fear that you will not deal justly with the orphan girls”

Surah An-Nisā: 3

4

﴿وَإِنْ امْرَأٌ خَافَ مِنْ بَعْلِهَا نُشُوزًا أَوْ إِغْرَاصًا فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يُضْلِحَا بِيَتْهُمَا صُلْحًا﴾

“unless the couple fears not being able to keep within “If a woman fears indifference or neglect from her husband, there is no blame on either of them if they seek ‘fair’ settlement”

Surah An-Nisā: 128

All of these return back to knowing that something will happen which an individual does not want to happen.

4

Reduction

As Allāh ﷺ says:

1

﴿أَوْ يَأْخُذُهُمْ عَلَى تَخْوِيفٍ﴾

“Or that He would not seize them gradually”

Surah An-Nahl: 47

All of these return back to knowing that something will happen which an individual does not want to happen.

5

Fearing punishment or retribution

As Allāh ﷺ says:

1

﴿يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا﴾

“Invoking their Lord with hope and fear”

Surah As-Sajdah: 16

Imām Al-Bukhārī ﷺ has a chapter in his Sahīh:

باب: الخوف من الله
“Chapter: Fear of Allāh”

Sahīh al-Bukhārī

Ibn Hajar رحمه الله said:

“قوله باب الخوف من الله عز وجل. هو من المقامات العلية وهو من لوازم الإيمان قال الله تعالى وخفون إن كنتم مؤمنين وقال تعالى فلا تخشوا الناس واخشون وقال تعالى إنما يخشى الله من عباده العلماء وتقدم حديث أنا أعلمكم بالله وأشدكم له خشيته. وكلما كان العبد أقرب إلى ربها كان أشد له خشيته ممن دونه وقد وصف الله تعالى الملائكة بقوله يخافون ربهم من فوقهم والأنبياء بقوله الذين يبلغون رسالات الله ويخشونه ولا يخشون أحدا إلا الله”

“His statement: chapter Fear of Allāh. This is from the high stations and it is from the necessities of al-Īmān. Allāh ﷺ said: And fear Me if you [truly] are believers. Also, Allāh ﷺ said: Do not fear the people but fear Me. Also, Allāh ﷺ said: Those who [truly] fear Allāh are the scholars. Also, the narration: I am the most knowledgeable of Allāh and the severest amongst you in fearing him. Every time a slave is closer to his Lord; he is more in fearing him than others. Allāh has described the angels with His statement: they fear their Lord who is above them. He has described his Prophet’s with His statement: those who convey the message of Allāh and fear Him but do not fear anyone other than Allāh”

Fath al-Bārī 11/313

The Difference Between Khawf and Khashyah

Chapter Two

These two words are close to each other in meaning but have slight differences.

Khawf is to be scared of anything. However, **Khashyah** is to be scared of something that one respects, honours, venerates or glorifies.

'Abd al-Ra'ūf al-Munāwī ابن الرعوف المناوي – differentiates between them - and said:

"الخشية: خوف يشوبه تعظيم، وأكثر ما يكون على علم بما يخشى منه، ولذلك خص بها العلماء"

"Al-Khashyah is fear associated with glorification.

The majority of it is that one has knowledge of what they are fearing.

This is why it has been specified for the people of knowledge."

Al-Tā'rīf 314

Al-Zabīdī الزبيدي said:

"الخشية: خوف يشوبه تعظيم"

"Al-Khashyah is fear associated with glorification."

Tāj al-'Urūs 1/45

Ibn 'Uthaymīn بن عثيمين said:

"الخشية: خوفٌ مبنيٌ على العلم بعظمة من يُخشى وكمال سلطانه"

"Al-Khashyah is fear built upon knowledge of the greatness of the one feared and his complete dominance."

This is the difference that many great scholars have pointed out.

1 The Prophet ﷺ said:

"أَمَا وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأَتَقَاءُكُمْ لِلَّهِ وَأَخْشَائُكُمْ لَهُ"

"By Allāh! I am the most conscious of Allāh and the most fearing of Him [with knowledge]"

Sahīh Muslim 1108

This is why the Prophet utilised the word Khashyah.

2 Also, Allāh used this for the people of knowledge:

﴿إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعَلَمَاءُ﴾

"Only those fear Allah, from among His servants, who have knowledge"

Surah Fātir: 28

Khashyah was used because their fear is connected to knowledge.

3 The Prophet ﷺ said:

"وَاللَّهِ لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ مَا أَعْلَمُ لَضَحِكْتُمْ قَلِيلًا وَلَبَكَيْتُمْ كَثِيرًا وَمَا تَلَذَّذْتُمْ بِالنَّسَاءِ عَلَى الْفُرْشَاتِ وَلَخَرَجْتُمْ إِلَى الصُّعُدَاتِ تَجَارُونَ إِلَى اللَّهِ"

"By Allāh, if you knew what I know, you would laugh little and weep much, and you would never enjoy women in your beds, and you would go out in the streets beseeching Allah"

Narrated by al-Tirmidhī 2312

This is the difference between Khawf and Khashyah.

The Ruling of Khawf

Chapter Three

“FEARING ALLAH

IS FROM THE MOST IMPORTANT OBLIGATORY MATTERS
DUE TO ITS IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES”

Ibn al-Qayyim رحمه الله said:

“منزلة الخوف هي من أجل منازل الطريق، وأنفعها للقلب، وهي فرض على كل أحد”

**“The station of fear is from the most important stations of the path,
it is the most beneficial for the heart and it is obligatory
upon every individual.”**

Madārij al-Sālikīn 1/511

Ibn al-Wazīr رحمه الله said:

“والخوف هو شعار الصالحين”

“Fear is the symbol of the righteous people”

There are many evidences from the Qur’ān and Sunnah which demonstrate the obligation of fear.

01

Allāh has commanded us to fear Him

Allāh ﷺ says:

1

﴿وَإِيَّاِيْ فَارْهَبُونِ﴾

“and be afraid of [only] Me”

Surah Al-Baqarah: 40

2

﴿فَلَا تَخْشُو النَّاسَ وَاخْشُوْنِ﴾

“So do not fear the people; fear Me!”

Surah Al-Mā’idah: 44

Al-Si’dī رحمه الله said:

“أمر الله بخشته التي هي رأس كل خير، فمن لم يخش الله لم ينكف عن معصيته، ولم يبتثل أمره”

“Allāh ordered to have Khashyah of Him and this is the head of every good.

**Whoever does not have Khashyah of Allāh will not stay away from His
disobedience and will not follow His commands”**

02

Allāh has made Khawf a condition of Īmān

Allāh ﷺ says:

1

﴿إِنَّمَا ذَلِكُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ يُخَوِّفُ أَوْلِيَاءَهُ فَلَا تَخَافُوهُمْ وَخَافُونِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ﴾

“That is only Satan who frightens [you] of his supporters. So fear them not, but fear Me, if you are [indeed] believers.”

Surah Āl-‘Imrān: 175

03

Allāh described the Messengers as those who warn and deliver fear

Allāh ﷺ says:

1

﴿وَمَا نُرْسِلُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ إِلَّا مُبَشِّرِينَ وَمُنذِرِينَ﴾

“And We send not the messengers except as bringers of good tidings and warners.”

Surah Al-An’ām: 48

Also, Allāh ﷺ commanded the Prophet ﷺ to warn. He ﷺ said:

2

﴿وَأَنذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ﴾

“And warn, [O Muḥammad], your closest kindred.”

Surah Ash-Shu’arā: 214

On the authority of Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما that he said:

”لَمَّا نَزَّلْتُ {وَأَنذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ} صَعَدَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى الصَّفَا فَجَعَلَ يُنَادِي: يَا بَنِي فَهْرٍ، يَا بَنِي عَدِيٍّ. لِبُطْوَنٍ قُرَيْشَ حَتَّى اجْتَمَعُوا، فَجَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ أَرْسَلَ رَسُولًا لِيَنْظُرَ مَا هُوَ، فَجَاءَ أَبُو لَهَبٍ وَقُرَيْشًا فَقَالَ: أَرَأَيْتُكُمْ لَوْ أَخْبَرْتُكُمْ أَنَّ خَيْلًا بِالْوَادِي تُرِيدُ أَنْ تُغَيِّرَ عَلَيْكُمْ، أَكُنْتُمْ مُصَدِّقِي. قَالُوا نَعَمْ، مَا جَرَبْنَا عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا صِدْقًا. قَالَ: فَإِنِّي نَذِيرٌ لَكُمْ بَيْنَ يَدَيِّ عَذَابٍ شَدِيدٍ”

“When the verse: {And warn, [O Muḥammad], your closest kindred} was revealed the Prophet ﷺ ascended Safā and started calling: O Banī Fihir, O Banī ‘Adī, addressing various tribes of Quraysh until they were assembled. Those who could not come themselves, sent their messengers to see what was there. Abū Lahab and other people from Quraysh came and the Prophet ﷺ then said: Suppose I told you that there is an [enemy] cavalry in the valley intending to attack you, would you believe me? They said: Yes, for we have not found you telling anything other than the truth. He then said: I am a warner to you in face of a terrific punishment.”

Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī 4770 and Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim 208

Also, Allāh ﷺ said:

3

﴿وَقُلْ إِنِّي أَنَا النَّذِيرُ الْمُبِينُ﴾

“And say: I am truly sent with a clear warning”

Surah Al-Hijr: 89

4

﴿فَرِرُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ إِنِّي لَكُمْ مِنْهُ نَذِيرٌ مُبِينٌ﴾

“So flee to Allah. Indeed, I am to you from Him a clear warner.”

Surah Adh-Dhāriyāt: 50

Verily, from the first commands of Allāh to His Messenger ﷺ was to warn:

5

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ - قُمْ فَأَنذِرْ﴾

“O you who covers himself [with a garment], Arise and warn.”

Surah Al-Mudaththir: 1-2

Al-Qurtubī رضي الله عنهما said:

”خُوف أَهْلَ مَكَةَ وَحْذِرُهُمُ الْعَذَابُ إِنْ لَمْ يَسْلِمُوا“

“Frighten the people of Makkah and warn them of the punishment if they do not submit to Islam.”

Al-Jāmi’ al-Ahkām al-Qur’ān 19/61

04

Mentioning the punishment so that slave is fearful

Allāh ﷺ said:

1

أَلَّمْ مِنْ فَوْقِهِمْ ظُلْلٌ مِنَ النَّارِ وَمِنْ تَحْتِهِمْ ظُلْلٌ
ذَلِكَ يُخَوِّفُ اللَّهُ بِهِ عِبَادَهُ يَا عِبَادِ فَاتَّقُونَ

"They will have layers of fire above and below them. That is what Allah warns His servants with. So fear Me, O My servants!"

Surah Az-Zumar: 16

Ibn Kathīr رضي الله عنه said:

"(ذلك يخوف الله به عباده) أي: إنما يقص خبر هذا الكائن

لا محالة ليخوف به عباده، لينزروا عن المحارم وألمائهم. قوله: (يا عباد فاتقون)"

"(That is what Allah warns His servants with) meaning: This news is only being told to make the slaves fearful, for them to stay away from the prohibited matters and sins. And His statement: (So fear Me, O My servants!)."

Tafsīr Ibn Kathīr 4/63

05

Mentioning signs which frighten the slave

Allāh informs us clearly that He has sent signs with the Messengers to demonstrate their truthfulness and that He has sent them only to cause fear.

Allāh ﷺ said:

1

وَآتَيْنَا ثَمُودَ النَّاقَةَ مُبَصِّرَةً فَظَلَمُوا بِهَا وَمَا نُرْسِلُ بِالآيَاتِ إِلَّا تَخْوِيفًا

"And We gave Thamūd the she-camel as a clear sign, but they wrongfully rejected it. We only send the signs as a warning."

Surah Al-Isrā: 59

2

هُوَ الَّذِي يُرِيكُمُ الْبَرَقَ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا وَيُنَشِّئُ السَّحَابَ التَّقَالَ

"He is the One Who shows you lightning, inspiring 'you with' hope and fear, and produces heavy clouds."

Surah Ar-Ra'd: 12

3

فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ عَارِضاً مُسْتَقْبِلَ أُوْدِيَتِهِمْ قَالُوا هَذَا عَارِضٌ مُمْطَرُنَا بَلْ هُوَ مَا اسْتَعْجَلْنَاهُ بِهِ رِيحٌ فِيهَا عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ - تُدَمِّرُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ بِأَمْرِ رَبِّهَا فَأَصْبَحُوا لَا يُرَى إِلَّا مَسَاكِنُهُمْ كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْقَوْمَ الْمُجْرِمِينَ

"Then when they saw the torment as a 'dense' cloud approaching their valleys, they said 'happily': This is a cloud bringing us rain. 'But Hūd replied,: No, it is what you sought to hasten: a 'fierce' wind carrying a painful punishment! It destroyed everything by the command of its Lord, leaving nothing visible except their ruins. This is how We reward the wicked people."

Surah Al-Ahqāf: 24-25

These universal signs should scare us.

06

The test of the Companions and the Muslims to know who fears Him

Allāh ﷺ says:

1

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَيَأْتِنُكُمُ اللَّهُ بِشَئٍ مِّنَ الصَّيْدِ تَنَاهُ أَيُّدِيكُمْ وَرِمَاحُكُمْ لِيَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ
مَن يَخَافُهُ بِالْغَيْبِ فَمَنِ اعْتَدَى بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَلَهُ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾

“O believers! Allah will surely test you with game within the reach of your hands and spears to distinguish those who fear Him in secret. Whoever transgresses from now on will suffer a painful punishment.”

Surah Al-Mā'idah: 94

Fear is divided into **two**:

A

Fear of the punishment of Allāh

The majority of people fall under this. They fear; entering into the Hell-fire, the punishment of Allāh in this world and the next. They do not ponder over the greatness of Allāh nor the importance of fearing Allāh himself.

B

Fear of Allāh Himself

This is the fear of the people of knowledge and those that know Allāh.

As Allāh ﷺ said:

﴿إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ﴾

“Only those fear Allah, from among His servants, who have knowledge”

Surah Fātir: 28

Ibn Qudāmah mentioned these two categories of fear.

The Levels of Khawf

Chapter Four

Khawf is divided into many types; some of it is praiseworthy and some are blameworthy.

Some are encouraged by the Shari'ah and others are prohibited by it.

1 Obligatory fear

The fear that makes one perform obligatory acts and it is the fear that makes one stay from the prohibited acts. This fear is something that every Muslims should adorn themselves with. So that they can enter Jannah and distance themselves from the Hell-fire.

2 Recommended fear

This is highly recommended and it is fear that is higher than the one mentioned above. The obligatory fear is that which allows one to perform the obligatory affairs and refrain from that which is prohibited. The recommended fear is that which allows one to perform that which is recommended and stay away from that which is disliked.

3 Restricted fear

This fear is restricted to when a person hears a reminder or an Āyah. This fear is not always there but they get scared when they hear a reminder or when they hear a verse from the Qur'ān, or they read a narration of the Prophet ﷺ. This fear is not always present but is restricted to that particular moment.

4 Prohibited fear

This is prohibited and is blameworthy both according to the Shari'ah and logic. It is the fear that is beyond and above the limit. It is the kind of fear that makes the person refrain from doing any actions whatsoever as they are too scared. They become frightened and scared and say: I cannot do this action anymore because I have done many sins in my life. This causes them to stay away from good deeds and makes them complacent and regretful.

The Fruits of Fearing Allāh

Chapter Five

The benefits are divided into two:

1

> BENEFITS WHICH ARE HASTENED

2

> BENEFITS WHICH ARE DELAYED

BENEFITS WHICH ARE HASTENED

1

Pushing the slave to sincerity

Allāh ﷺ says:

﴿إِنَّمَا نُطْعِمُكُمْ لِوَجْهِ اللَّهِ لَا نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ جَزَاءً وَلَا شُكُورًا - إِنَّا نَخَافُ مِنْ رَبِّنَا يَوْمًا عَبُوسًا قَمْطَرِيرًا﴾

1

“[Saying]: We feed you only for the face of Allah. We wish not from you reward or gratitude. Indeed, We fear from our Lord a Day austere and distressful.”

Surah Al-Insān: 9-10

Their fear has led them to sincerity. Therefore, one of the fruits of fear is sincerity.

2

Pushing the slave to perform righteous actions

As Allāh ﷺ says:

﴿فِي بُيُوتٍ أَذِنَ اللَّهُ أَنْ تُرْفَعَ وَيُذْكَرَ فِيهَا اسْمُهُ يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ فِيهَا بِالْغُدُوِّ وَالآصَالِ - رِجَالٌ لَا تُلْهِيهِمْ تِجَارَةٌ وَلَا بَيْعٌ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ يَخَافُونَ يَوْمًا تَتَقَلَّبُ فِيهِ الْقُلُوبُ وَالْأَبْصَارُ﴾

1

“That light shines through houses ‘of worship’ which Allah has ordered to be raised, and where His Name is mentioned. He is glorified there morning and evening by men who are not distracted—either by buying or selling—from Allah’s remembrance, or performing prayer, or paying alms-tax. They fear a Day when hearts and eyes will tremble”

Surah An-Nūr: 36-37

This demonstrates that fear has led them to righteous actions.

On the authority of Abū Hurayrah ﷺ that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

“مَنْ خَافَ أَدْلَجَ وَمَنْ أَدْلَجَ بَلَغَ الْمَنْزَلَ أَلَا إِنَّ سِلْعَةَ اللَّهِ غَالِيَةٌ أَلَا إِنَّ سِلْعَةَ اللَّهِ الْجَنَّةُ”

“Whoever fears traveling at night - and whoever travels at night reaches his destination – Allāh provides him with the most precious of goods, and indeed Allāh’s goods are but Paradise.”

Narrated by al-Tirmidhī 2450

The meaning of this narration is that whoever fears Allāh and His punishment will strive to come with righteous actions. Those who strive to perform righteous actions will reach their destination which is Jannah.

3 Destroys the enjoyment of sins

Ibn Qudāmah رحمه الله said:

"وَمِنْ ثُمَّاتِ الْخَوْفِ أَنَّهُ يَقْعُدُ الشَّهْوَاتِ وَيُكَدِّرُ الْلَّذَّاتِ، فَتَصِيرُ
الْمُعَاصِي الْمُحِبُّةُ عِنْهُ مُكْرُوْهَةً مُكْدَرَةً"

**"From the benefits of al-Khawf is that it reduces desires
and removes its enjoyment; so that beloved sins become
to the person disliked and lowly"**

It does not reduce the enjoyment of that which is permissible, as the Prophet
صلوات الله عليه وآله وسالم – the leader of those who fear – said:

1

"جُبِّبَ إِلَيَّ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا النِّسَاءُ وَالْطِيبُ"

"In this world, women and perfume have been made dear to me"

Narrated by al-Nasā'ī 3939

4

Attaining the praise of Allāh

Allāh has praised the closest slaves to Him who are the Prophet's due to their
fear of Him:

1

﴿إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا يُسَارِعُونَ فِي الْخَيْرَاتِ وَيَدْعُونَا رَغْبًا وَرَهْبًا وَكَانُوا لَنَا خَاسِعِينَ﴾

**"Indeed, they used to race in doing good, and call upon Us with
hope and fear, totally humbling themselves before Us."**

Surah Al-Anbiyā: 90

Similarly, Allāh has praised His believing servants and described them as
those who fear His punishment.

Allāh عز وجل said:

2

﴿وَالَّذِينَ هُم مِّنْ عَذَابِ رَبِّهِمْ مُشْفِقُونَ - إِنَّ عَذَابَ رَبِّهِمْ غَيْرُ مَأْمُونٍ﴾

**"and those who fear the punishment of their Lord— 'knowing that'
none should feel secure from their Lord's punishment—"**

Surah Al-Mā'ārij: 27-28

3

﴿أَمْنَنْ هُوَ قَاتِلُ آنَاءَ اللَّيْلِ سَاجِدًا وَقَائِمًا يَخْدُرُ الْآخِرَةَ وَيَرْجُو رَحْمَةَ رَبِّهِ قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ إِنَّمَا يَتَذَكَّرُ أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ﴾

**"Are they better or those who worship 'their Lord' devoutly in the
hours of the night, prostrating and standing, fearing the Hereafter
and hoping for the mercy of their Lord? Say, 'O Prophet': Are those
who know equal to those who do not know? None will be mindful
'of this' except people of reason."**

Surah Az-Zumar: 9

Also, Allāh praised those of contemplation and described them as people
who fear.

Allāh ﷺ said:

﴿أَفَمَنْ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ الْحُقْكَ كَمَنْ هُوَ أَعْمَىٰ إِنَّمَا يَتَذَكَّرُ أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ -
الَّذِينَ يُوفُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَلَا يَنْقُضُونَ الْمِيثَاقَ - وَالَّذِينَ يَصِلُونَ مَا أَمْرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوَصَّلَ
وَيَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُمْ وَيَخَافُونَ سُوءَ الْحِسَابِ﴾

4

“Can the one who knows that your Lord’s revelation to you ‘O Prophet’ is the truth be like the one who is blind? None will be mindful ‘of this’ except people of reason. ‘They are’ those who honour Allah’s covenant, never breaking the pledge; and those who maintain whatever ‘ties’ Allah has ordered to be maintained, stand in awe of their Lord, and fear strict judgment.”

Surah Ar-Ra’d: 19-21

5

Establishment upon the earth

Allāh ﷺ said:

﴿وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِرَسُولِهِمْ لَنُخْرِجَنَّكُمْ مِنْ أَرْضِنَا أَوْ لَتَعُودُنَّ فِي مِلَّتِنَا فَأَوْحَىٰ إِلَيْهِمْ رَبُّهُمْ
لَهُنَّ لَكُنَّ الظَّالِمِينَ - وَلَنُسْكِنَنَّكُمُ الْأَرْضَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَافَ مَقَامِي وَخَافَ وَعِدِيَ﴾

1

“The disbelievers then threatened their messengers: We will certainly expel you from our land, unless you return to our faith. So their Lord revealed to them: We will surely destroy the wrongdoers, and make you reside in the land after them. This is for whoever is in awe of standing before Me and fears My warning.”

Surah Ibrāhīm: 13-14

6

Protection from all evil

It has been narrated on the authority of Anas Ibn Mālik ﷺ that the Prophet ﷺ said:

1

“ثَلَاثُ مُنْجِياتٍ خَشِيَّةُ اللَّهِ فِي السُّرِّ وَالْعَلَانِيَةِ، وَالْقَصْدَ فِي الْغِنَى وَالْفَقْرِ، وَكَلْمَةُ الْحَقِّ فِي
الرِّضَا وَالْغَضَبِ”

“Three successful matters; fearing Allāh in private and public, justice when rich and poor and a statement of truth when pleased and angry”

Narrated by al-Bayhaqī in Shu’ab al-Īmān 7252 and graded Hasan by al-Albānī

BENEFITS WHICH ARE DELAYED

1

The shade of the throne

The proof for this is the narration regarding the seven who will be given the shade of Allāh when there is no shade except His, from them are:

1

“وَرَجُلٌ طَلَبَتْهُ امْرَأَةٌ ذَاتُ مَنْصِبٍ وَجَمَالٌ فَقَالَ إِنِّي أَخَافُ اللَّهَ”

“a man who refuses the call of a charming woman of noble lineage [for illicit intercourse with her] and says: I am afraid of Allah”

Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī 660 and Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim 1031

2

Uplifting of fear on the Day of Judgement

On the authority of Abū Hurayrah ﷺ that the Prophet ﷺ narrated from his Lord that he said:

"وعزتي لا أجمع على عبدي خوفين ولا أجمع له أمنين ، إذا أمنني في الدنيا أخفته يوم القيمة ، وإذا خافني في الدنيا أمنته يوم القيمة"

1

"By My Might, I will never combine in My servant two fears or two securities. If he feared Me in the world, I will make him safe on the Day of Resurrection. If he felt secure from Me in the world, I will make him fearful on the Day of Resurrection."

Ṣaḥīḥ al-Hibbān 640 and graded Hasan by Shu'ayb al-Arnā'ūt

3

Protection from the Hell-fire

On the authority of Abū Hurayrah ﷺ that the Prophet ﷺ said:

1

"لَا يَلْجُ النَّارَ رَجُلٌ بَعْدَ مِنْ خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ حَتَّىٰ يَعُودَ اللَّبَنُ فِي الضَّرْعِ"

"A man who cries out of fearing Allah, will not be put into the Fire until milk returns to the udder"

Narrated by al-Tirmidhī, and he said: Hasan Ṣaḥīḥ

This parable demonstrates that it is near impossible for this to happen.

It has been narrated by Ibn 'Abbās ﷺ that he heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ say:

2

"عَيْنَانِ لَا تَمْسُهُمَا النَّارُ عَيْنُ بَكْثَرٍ مِنْ خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ وَعَيْنُ بَاتَتْ تَحْرُسُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ"

"There are two eyes that shall not be touched by the Fire: An eye that wept from the fear of Allāh, and an eye that spent the night standing on guard in the cause of Allāh."

Narrated by al-Tirmidhī, and authenticated by al-Albānī

4

Attaining forgiveness and mercy

It has been narrated by Abī Sa'īd Ḥabarī that the Prophet ﷺ said:

1

"أَنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ رَغَسَهُ اللَّهُ مَا لَمْ يَأْتِ أَبْ كُنْتُ لَكُمْ قَالُوا خَيْرٌ أَبْ. قَالَ فَإِنِّي لَمْ أَعْمَلْ خَيْرًا قَطُّ، فَإِذَا مُتْ فَأَخْرُقُونِي ثُمَّ اسْحَقُونِي ثُمَّ ذَرُوْنِي فِي يَوْمٍ عَاصِفٍ. فَفَعَلُوا، فَجَمَعَهُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، فَقَالَ مَا حَمَلْتَ قَالَ مَخَافَقْتُكَ. فَتَلَقَّاهُ بِرَحْمَتِهِ"

"Amongst the people preceding your age, there was a man whom Allāh had given a lot of money. While he was on his death-bed, he called his sons and said: What type of father have I been to you? They replied: You have been a good father. He said: I have never done a single good deed; so when I die, burn me, crush my body, and scatter the resulting ashes on a windy day. His sons did accordingly, but Allāh gathered his particles and asked [him]: What made you do so? He replied: Fear of you. So Allāh bestowed His Mercy upon him."

Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī 3478

5

Attaining the pleasure of Allāh

Allāh ﷺ said:

﴿رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ﴾

1

“Allāh being pleased with them and they with Him. That is for whoever has feared his Lord.”

Surah Al-Bayyinah: 8

6

Entering Paradise

Allāh ﷺ said:

﴿وَلِمَنْ خَافَ مَقَامَ رَبِّهِ جَنَّاتٍ﴾

1

“And whoever is in awe of standing before their Lord will have two Gardens.”

Surah Ar-Rahmān: 46

7

Coolness of the eye and blessing in Paradise

Allāh ﷺ said:

﴿تَتَجَافَى جُنُوبُهُمْ عَنِ الْمَضَاجِعِ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعاً وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ - فَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَا أُخْفِي لَهُمْ مِنْ قُرَّةِ أَعْيُنٍ جَزَاءً بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ﴾

1

“They abandon their beds, invoking their Lord with hope and fear, and donate from what We have provided for them. No soul can imagine what delights are kept in store for them as a reward for what they used to do.”

Surah As-Sajdah: 16-17



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